BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1811. [NUMBER 973.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Govesnment Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, will, on the 3d of May receive, Sealed proposals from any person willing to Contract for building six (6) Guard Rooms for the Police, in different parts of the Native Town.

Each building to be (16) sixteen feet long, by (10) ten feet broad, clear measurement; with a Veranda of (5) five feet broad, the Roof of which is to be supported by Teak Wood Posts of (5) five inches square.

The dimensions of the foundation will depend upon the situation, and nature of the soil, and be determined by the Superintending Engineer.

The Floor to be raised (3) three feet above the foundation, and to be of Earth; the Walls of this basement, to be (20) twenty inches thick, of good rough Stone masonry, well plastered. The Walls of the building are to be (10½) ten and a half feet high, and (15) fifteen inches thick, of rough Stone masonry well plastered on both sides.

There are to be in each building, (3) three Windows, each (3) three feet, by (2½) two feet six inches, with Wooden Bars, and Plank Shutters, Iron Hinges and fastenings.

One Plank Door (6) six feet by (3) three feet, with Iron Hinges and Bolts.

The Roof to be of good Teak Timber, framed in the European manner, Battens and double Tiles, the Hips and Ridges, to be laid in Chunam; and the building white washed. The steps to the building to be of masonry, paved with black Stone, a curb of which is to furround the Veranda, further particulars may be known at the Office of the Superintending Engineer.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Asst. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26th April 1811.

શરકારી જાહીર ખબર આએ

એવીજે જકોજ આદમી ચોકીઓ ક નેટીવ ટોન એટલે ફોટબારમો જગો જ ગો બાંધવા શાકુ રાજી થજને બંનદ શ્રી બેલાં પરપોનાલો આપશેતે કનરાબલ ગાવરનર ફોશલ મધે તા ૩ માર્ચ મે ફુને દારે બેશે *

૬૨ બંનદીશની ગાનતર બાંબી ફુટ ૧૩ પોલી ફુટ ૧૦ તથા બોટાની પોબા જ ફુટ ૫ થ્રુધાં તથા બાંશાનાં ફ્રેમ બીરાં શાગાનાં બાકરાંનાં તેની ચોરશ બીચ *

પાબ્બાની ઢુકી જંમીનની ઠેપ થ્રુબી અથવા થ્રુપરટેનડીન ફ્રશે તે પરમાંણે *

જમીનથી પાબ્બાની ઢુચી ફુટ ૩ મો ટીથી ભરીએ ભીતની જાડી બીચ ૨૦ ખરચી ફતરાથી બાંદીને ફકજાત શા રી પડે ફરવી *

બંનદીશની લીતની કુચી ફુટ ૧૦॥ તથા જાડી બીચ ૧૫ ખરચી ફતરાથી બાંદીને બેઉ બાજુની શારી ફકજાત ફરવી દર બંનદીશમાં ખરચી ૩ તેની કુચી ફુટ ૩ તથા પોલી ફુટ ૨॥ તેને બાકરી ગારદો બોડાનાં મીનાગારાં વ બીજા *

બારણુ બાકરાંનુ ૧ તેની ઢુચી ફુટ ૬ તથા પોલી ફુટ ૩ તેને બોડાનાં મીના ગારાં તથા ગાશ થ્રુધાં *

બોમન શાગાવાંની બાકરાંનો અંગ રેજી ચાલ પરમાંણે રીપેર ફરીએ તથા નલીઆં બેવરાં મુકીએ પટીશ વેબરો ચુનાથી બાંદીએ તથા બંદીશને છોએ ફરવી અને ચુનો ધાલવો શીરીઆં ખ રચી ફતરાથી તથા બાદી પ્રાલા ફતરા થી બાંદીએ તથા ૧૦ બોટાનાં આશ પાશ ૬ રખી બાંધવી એ વડારે બેકાંજ શાફ બીના થ્રુપરટેનડીન ધનતેરની ફારીશમાં આલમ થાશે તા ૨૬ મી આપરેલ શંને ૧૮૧૧ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government,
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

ઇવપ્રજીએ ઘનબ્યાણીઘેણે બેલીજેમેણ્રેણીમઉરીચેબન્યા બાઘનેગીપવેંનમણપેણ્રેવ પઇન મગેમગેબધપયામગીતાબ્રણી બે ણીનઘંપેઇપ્રણોમપઇતીપને ઇન બ્રબેપગપનબબણ્રેબબત તાગીબ ૩ પઇમેબેનીપ

ઘનંઘણીપગણીતબ્રણીફુગી ૧૬ પણી ૧૦ ૫ ૬ ફુગીણણી બેગી ણીબપપણીબ્રબ્રબપ ધીનેબાગપ નબ્રબજીચેનપઈચ ૬

પાયાચેપેંડીપબ્રીનીચીઠે ઘન ઇંતબ્રીપણીબ્રઘઠેંડીન બાગીતીપ ત્યાબ્રબણે

પબ્રીનીપણનપાયાચીણેચી ફુ ગી ૩ પતીનેબ્રબ્રબેબ્રીતીચીબ્રજી ઈંચણીપબ્રેચી ધેંડ્યાનેબધેન બ્ર બ્રબ્રનચાગઇબ્રબ્રપે

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Quarterly Sale of Woollens and Metals and of other articles of General Stores will be renewed on Monday the 29th Instant.

The value of the Lots of Goods to be sold will be fixed, for the convenience of purchasers, at a standard of from one thousand to ten Tousand Rupees;—the latter amount will not be exceeded on any account, unless it should be for an article not capable of being divided.

The Goods will be sold to the highest bidder, and 10 per cent must be paid down by the purchasers as a security for the clearance of the goods purchased.

The Goods to be paid for as cleared, and no discount will be allowed on prompt payment.

The English hundred weight to be received for three Surat Maunds.

The public are hereby assured that no private or intermediate sales of the Company's Europe imports will be made on any consideration whatever, until the next quarterly general sale, except of damaged Goods.

The Goods purchased at one sale to be cleared before the period fixed for the ensuing one, in failure, of which, the 10 per cent deposit will be forfeited to, and the uncleared Goods resold on account of the Company at each ensuing sale.

ઘંચીબીચ્યાબ્રીનીબીચી ફુગી ૧૦॥ પબ્રમડીઈંચે ૧૬ ચેચી બે ડ્યાનેઘછીનંતેપેંબ્રબીચાગણે બ્ર બ્રબ્રબબ્રબેઘબઘબીબીત ચીડ બ્રબ્રાતીનબીચીફુગી ૩ પણી ફુ ગી ૨॥ બ્રબડીગબ્રબાબ્રેચડીબીમ ગબીપછીઉ

બપડબ્રબડીબેબ્રબીચીફુગી ૬ પણીફુગી ૩ ત્યાબ્રેચડીબીબ્રગ બીપગાચછીધ

પેમપણગપનીબ્રબડી ઈંગ્રેજી ચાગઉપ્રબ્રબેબીપાબબ્રબ્રપે પબ્રેપે જીલેબીધાબ્રબીબેઘપઘેબીચીબ્ર્યાની બધબ્યાપઘંચીબઉપબ્રબ્રબીપાબે બ્યાચેચી ધેંડ્યાનીપબ્રચીબ્રઢે ધે ડ્યાનીબધબ્યાપબેબીબ્રેતી ઘયા બઘેબીબધબીધ્યાબીપઘે ઉપીબ્રબ્ર ણીઉબતડીગઈબબચયાચે ઘબી ણાતબછીમઘેઈંઢતાબીઉ ૨૬ બ ઘેબબ્રીપ્રણબ ૧૮૧૧ ઈંગ્રેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Goveroment,
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

The Goods purchased are permitted to be exported to any of the other Presidencies or other dependencies in India saving China.

It is not the intention of the Governor in Council to consign, in future, European Imports to any of the stations subordinate to this Presidency for sale on on account of the Company; those Markets will therefore remain open to the purchasers at the Presidency, with the exception of the Residencies of Bushire and Bussora; to which Exports of Woollens and Metals are not permitted.

The private sales to the King's and Company's Servants have also been discontinued in order to afford the Purchasers at the General Sales every possible advantage in the resale of their purchases.

These conditions will be strictly adhered to, nor will any indulgence of an extension of the limited period for the clearance of the Goods be conceded.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
15TH APRIL 1811.

શરકારી બાબર બાહીર થાએ

એ વીજે બંનરાલ ફોબારટરલી શેબ આને તરંણ બફીનાંનો લીબાંકુ બનાંત વ ધાતુ વ બીજી જનરો બાબદ બંનરાલ જશટોર વાર શીમે તા ૨૬ મી એ બફીનાંનીએ ફરીને થશે *

બાટ વેચારો તેની કીમત બરીદારો ની કીમત પરમાંણે ૩પીબ્રા એક જુના રથીને ૩પીબ્રા દશ જુનાર થ્રુબી બાટ ની કીમત થારો એવા કરાવશે દશ જુનાર બેરીજ નાદા કીમત થાશે એવો બાટ નકી ફરશે પંણ જે જીનશીનો લાગ ફરીને દશ જુનારનો બાટ ફરવો નકી ધરશેતો તે જીનશીનો બાટ જીબ્રાદા કીમતનો થાશે *

જેકોજ શારી કીમત બાપવાને ઢુલો રહેશે તેને બાલ વેચાતો બ્રાપશે બને તેબ્રે શીકરે ટકા દશ બાલ વેચાતો લી ધો જશેતે તે વખારબાંથી ફારવા શાકુ જાંબીનબો રાખવા *

જે બાલ વખારબાંથી બાબ્રેર કાકશે તે બાલનાં ણાંનાં બાપીને બાલ બાર કા કવો ને નાંણાં બાપતા નશે નતુ બીબ્રા જ વટાજ બનરે બાપશે નકી *

અંગારેજી ફુનદરવટ તેનાં થ્રુરતી બે ન ૩ પરમાંણે તોલી જેવો *

શારવેને બાલમ થાબ્રે બેધુને શારકા રી વીલાબ્રેતી બાલની પરચુરન તથા વ ચમાં વીકરી ફોદરલી શેબ આને તરંણ બફીનાનુ લીબાંકુ બારી તાંકું થ્રુબી બરા બ બાલ બેરીજ ફરીને ફરશે નકી *

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[illegible]

[illegible]

R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Government
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

[illegible]

[illegible]

R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Government
In the Office of Country Correspondence

Military Department.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the temporary Barracks on Butcher's Island, belonging to the Hon'ble Company, will be fold on the fpot, by public outcry on Friday next, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon.

The materials to be removed and the amount of the purchafe paid within two months from the date of fale.

Further information will be afforded, on application to the Superintending Engineer.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26th April 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On TUESDAY, the 30th April,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
MILITARY STORES
NEAR THE TOWN BARRACKS,
Sundry Unferviceable Condemned
BARRACK STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
HONORABLE COMPANY.

A Lift whereof may be feen at my Office; the Lots to be paid for, and carried away immediately or refold at the rifk of the firft purchafer.

F. WARDEN,
Barrack Maffer.

BOMBAY
BARRACK MASTER'S OFFICE,
24TH APRIL 1811.

By Order of the Military Board
W. NEWNMAM,
Sec. to. Govt.

Bombay Civil Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Meeting announced for the Sixth of May next, is unavoidably poftponed to Monday the 20th of the fame month, on which day it will be holden at the Houfe adjoining the Secretary's Office, at 8 o'Clock A. M. when certain important points connected with the Annuity branch of the Inftitution, and which have for fome time paft engaged the attention of the Committee, will be fubmitted for the confideration and determination of the Meeting now convened; the documents connected with the points at iffue, together with the proceedings of the Committee of Managers, are every day at this Office open for the infpection of Subfcribers, at any time between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon.

J. H. PELLY,
Acting Sec. & Accountant to the Bombay Civil Fund

BOMBAY
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
27TH APRIL 1811.

N. B. Breakfaft will be ready at 8 o'Clock precifely.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN HULL, in Command of the 1ft Battalion 4th Native Regiment, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant W. E. HURST, of the fame Corps, deceafed; has, after paying the Funeral Charges, Servant's Wages, &c. remitted the Balance, Rupees Five Hundred and Sixty-one, Two Quarters and Seventy Reas, to the Sub-Treafurer at Bombay, to be depofited in the Honorable Company's Treafury.

Surat, 16th March 1811.

TO BE SOLD
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY
CALENDER,
AND ALMANAC.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Probate of the Laft Will and Teftament and Codicils of HENRY WADHAM DIGGLE late a Senior Merchant in the Civil Service of the Honorable Company on their Bombay Eftablifhment deceafed being committed by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Lieut. ROBERT BARNEWALL one of the Executors in the faid Will named; All perfons concerned in the faid Eftate are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 23d April 1811.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

FIRST
Madras Government
LOTTERY,
FOR 1811.

MESSRS. FORBES and Co. have received for fale, a few Tickets of the Second Clafs of this Lottery, which may be had on application at their Office, untill the 10th proximo, at Rupees 120 each ready money.

Bombay; 19*th April* 1811

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS DUSTAGOOL the wife of Mr. GREGORY JOHANES of Bombay Armenian Merchant hath eloped from her hufband; this is therefore to caution all perfons from lending money or giving credit to the faid DUSTAGOOL, as Mr. JOHANES will not be anfwerable for any debts which fhe may contract after this date.

GREGORY JOHANES

Bombay, 23*d April* 1811.

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.

That on TUESDAY next, the 30th Inft.
WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

A Capital Chunam built HOUSE fituated within the Town wall and in the lane of late BYRAMJEE HOMJEE, for ready money, the property of PURSHOTUM MUNGAJEE. The fale to begin at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PURSHOTUM M. P.

Bombay, 27*th April* 1811.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AT Mr. DE FARIA'S Godowns Nefbitt Lane, an excellent ftock of Old and Genuine Wines of different ages, which he can recommend with confidence.

MADEIRA from the Houfes of *Monteiro, Oliveira* and *Malheiros* viz.

	Per Pipe	Quarter	per Dozen.
Old Madeira - - Rs.	800	205	25
Ditto lefs age, - -	700	180	24
Ditto, ditto, - - -	600	155	21
Ditto, ditto, - - -	500	130	20
Lisbon very old, - -	450	117	
Port from Oporto in Quarter large Cafk,	650	135	

Bombay, 27*th April* 1811.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1811.

(*Continued from the laſt Page.*)

that they remained there; for which I never received one penny as remuneration, from that day to this. After this viſitation, it was again demanded of me to ſign the paper. My anſwer was always the ſame. Still was I kept a priſoner; and when thoſe who had entered into the agreement were ſent to Scotland, I was forced by Juſtice Atkinſon, and a company of the Buckinghamſhire Militia, at the very point of the bayonet, into a coach, conveyed on board a tender, and conducted to Fort George, in which military garriſon I was kept for a year and ten months, where, by the lenient treatment I received, I loſt the uſe of my limbs, and was reduced to the very verge of life; at the end of which time I was brought to London, and let go on the 24th January, 1801, upon a dreadful recognizance to ſome immenſe amount, not to return to Ireland, and to reſide in ſuch part of England as the King of England ſhould, from time to time, appoint (and Middleſex was named) during the then war. I took a houſe at Southgate, in Middleſex, where I reſided for half a year; but having no land there, I looked out for a place with land, to occupy my time. I found one to ſuit at Elſtree. As I was a ſtranger, and as the rent amounted to 500l. a year, I applied to my old friend and companion, Sir Francis Burdett, who immediately became my ſecurity. There I lived for one year, when, the Treaty of Amiens taking place, I was deſirous of returning to my own country, and applied to Sir Richard Ford, the Magiſtrate, before whom I acknowledged the recognizance, to get it up. In vain.—After many fruitleſs efforts, he at length informed me, that it was determined never to give it up, as long as I retained the power of living in the South of Ireland.—I judged it better to part with Conner Ville than be ſhut out from my country. I got a Licence to go to Ireland, and, on the 1ſt of May, 1803, I let a leaſe for ever of the place of my early days. Whereupon, I got my recognizance immediately. I purchaſed for 40,000l. from Lord Welleſley, the caſtle and eſtate of Dungan, within a few miles of Dublin, where I have reſided with my family ever ſince, coming over occaſionally to viſit Sir F. Burdett, and a few other friends in England, where, though I have eſtates, I have never been known, directly or indirectly, to interfere in any concerns of the country; I never attended a public meeting or a public dinner; though I have many friends, I ſeldom aſſociate with any one but Sir F. Burdett and his family.—My fortune is ample; and, neither I nor any one of my family ever eat one morſel that was not produced from our own eſtates. We never received any of the people's money, in the ſhape of penſions and places, nor was any man's meal or comforts ever diminiſhed by one of us. Surely, then, I muſt be a moſt diſloyal Traitor! In fine, many, very many, of the people of Ireland love me; the Militia was attached to me. I ſurrendered on the ſolemn faith of a proclamation, which faith, towards me, was broken; I protected Captain Roche; I defended the Judge; I ſaved Mr. Sylveſter and the Bowſtreet Conſtable. There is no kind of place that has not been my priſon; my own houſe, camps, guard houſes, taverns, and hotels, caſtles, wherries, packet-boats, meſſenger's houſes, court houſes, bridewells, ſtate-priſons, (as they are called), tenders, garriſons, palaces; and, as a priſoner, have I been travelled about from my own houſe in the ſouth to Carrickfergus in the north of Ireland; from the weſtern extremity of Wales, to Maidſtone, nearly the eaſtern extremity of England; from Dublin to Fort George in Scotland, within forty miles of John O'Grot's Houſe, to London; in mail coaches, hackney coaches, poſt carriages, and carts; on foot and on horſeback. And all becauſe (for I know no other cauſe) that ten years before the French Revolution, I ſaw the abſolute neceſſity of a Reform in the Commons in Ireland, which was acknowledged afterwards by the factions of England and Ireland; and becauſe I would not conſent to a legiſlative Union, which I regarded as equally ruinous to both parts of the kingdom.—On the whole, then, let the people of England, now that they are in poſſeſſion of their ſober ſenſes, decide between my accuſers and me; whether the laws were infringed by me, who have gone through every ordeal, who have always courted inveſtigation and enquiry; who for years never ceaſed to demand trial: or by them, who ſought the protection of a Bill of Indemnity, paſſed by an aſſembly of which they themſelves made a part?"

ARRIVALS.]—Captain F. Donnelly.
Lieutenant Campbell, 9th Regiment.
DEPARTURES.]—Lieutenant Robert Inverarity, 3d Regiment M. N. I.
Lieutenant F. Hickes, 2d B. 2d R.
Lieutenant Benjamin Gerraus, 1ſt or G. B.
Lieutenant C. B. James, 2d B. 2d R.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Monday the 22d Inſt. the Lady of Capt. B. C. Moleſworth, of H. M. 47th Foot of a Daughter.

MADRAS.

DEATH.—On Tueſday the 2d inſt. at Bangalore, whither he had proceeded for the benefit of his health, the Revd. John Kerr, one of the Hon'ble Company's Chaplain and Superintendent of the Military Male Orphan Aſylum at Egmore, near Madras.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

April 20th Arrived Tranſport Ship Minerva, Capt. J. A. Pope, from Columbo with Lieutenant Colonel Smith and the 65th Regiment.

21ſt Sailed H. C. Schoner Zephyr, Lieut. Thomas Blaſt, to Surat.

Ditto Brig Calcutta, Capt. D. Coaſt; to Columbo.

21ſt Arrived Brig Surat Caſtle, Capt. J. Deſmeer, from Columbo.

Ditto Ship Palmer, Capt. James Webſter, from Iſle of France.

22d Sailed Snow Olive Branch, Capt. Henry Coucher, to Nagapatam.

Ditto Brig Cauderbux, Naquadah Coolem, to Tellicherry.

23d Arrived Brig Helena, Capt. William Valger, from Calcutta.

Sailed Ship Heeka, Naguadah Saleman, to Alpee.

CALCUTTA.
APRIL 6th.

The Kedgeree report of this morning mentions the arrival of the American ſhip Triton, Captain Potter, which ſailed from New-York the 25th October. We have not yet heard that ſhe brings any news—ſhe cannot bring any from America, as the Union ſailed ſix days after her—but ſhe may have fallen in with ſome veſſel in her paſſage to India, who might have given her ſome intelligence. We hear ſhe comes direct, and did not touch at any intermediate part.

MADRAS.

Arrival—April 5, Brig Telegraph, Captain Sime, from Bombay,—Schooner Tyger, Captain Black, from Calcutta,—6th, H. C. Yatch Phoenix, Captain Maillaird, from do.—H. C. Cruizer Mornington, from do.—American Brig Vancouver Captain Gardner, from Boſton,—Cutter Wilhelmina, Captain Freyver, from Columbo,—7th, Ship Sullimany, Captain Purefoy, from Bombay,—ſhip Macauly, Captain Woodington, from ditto,—ſhip Ettambole, Captain Webber, from ditto,—ſhip Shaw Allum, Captain Gilbert, from dirto,—ſhip Kalilah, Captain Howe, from ditto,—Brig Sultan, Caotain Young, from Porto Novo,—brig Eſperanca, from Trincomallee,—8th, ſhip Charles Baillie, Captain Hammett, from Columbo,—ſchooner Nancy, Captain Graham, from ditto,—brig Arnoloina, Captain Hantz, from ditto,—9th, H. M. ſhip Phæton, Captain F. Pellew, from Bombay,—10th, ſhip Lowjee Family, Captain H. Adams, from Goa,—ſhip James Drummond, Captain Gardner, from Bombay,—ſhip Friendſhip, Captain Howell, from ditto,—11th H. M. ſloop Necate.

Madras Intelligence.
APRIL 13,

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Thomas Anſley, Commercial Reſident at Ingeram.

Mr. R. Douglas, Commercial Reſident at Tinnevelly.

Mr. John Stokes, Aſſiſtant to the Collector in Zillah Trichinopoly.

Mr. F. R. Robertſon, Regiſtar to the Court of Udalut in Zillah Canara.

Mr. Thomas Watts, do. do. Darapooram.

Mr. Surgeon Tozer, to act as Zillah Surgeon at Chittoor, during the abſence of Mr. Surgeon Stewart.

Captain Lieutenant Bell, of the 8th Regiment Native Cavalry, to proceed to England on ſick certificate.

Captain Blair, of the 2d Battalion Artillery, to proceed to Bombay, on ſick certificate.

Dr. Gahagan, P. G. to proceed to the Iſle of France on leave of abſence, for ſix months.

Lieutenant J. Smith, of the 12th Regt. N. I. to proceed to England on furlough for 3 years.

Mr. Surgeon M'Cabe of the 9th Regt. N. I. to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years.

The Right Honorable the Governor General diſembarked on Saturday laſt about noon from the Mornington Cruizer—the troops in garriſon had been ordered to aſſemble at five o'clock—but from the repeated violence of the Surf, during the ſoutherly winds, in the afternoon, his Lordſhip deemed it expedient to land—and proceeded to the garden houſe of Mr. Caſamajor and in the evening dined with the Honorable the Governor.

The Packets of the Country ſhip Fort William, lately arrived from England in Calcutta, were received at this Preſidency by the Mornington Cruizer and delivered from the Poſt Office on Monday laſt.

The Tranſports from Goa, having on board his Majeſty's 78th Regt. arrived in the Roads on Wedneſday laſt. The Regiment, we underſtand, does not diſembark, but will proceed with the firſt diviſion of troops from this Port, under command of Colonel Gilleſpie, in the courſe of a day or two.

Engliſh Extracts.

It appears that the ſituation of the Pope is going to be changed—An Auſtrian Gentleman has attained the means to viſit him in his priſon of Savone—it is even ſaid that an indemnity is to be granted to him in lieu of his poſſeſſions; this, they ſay, is the effect of the intervention of a Great Court—which is doubtleſsly Auſtria—It is probable that Pius the 7th owes the change, which has occurred in his ſituation to the ſolicitations of Maria Louiſa, the Empreſs, who, if ſhe has any of the qualities which has characteriſed her grand mother Maria Thereſa, ought to have been ſhocked at the ill treatment, which they made the Head of her Religion ſuffer.

An interview, it is ſaid, has taken place between the Emperor Francis and Buonaparte in one of the frontier cities of the confederation of the Rhine. The object of this interview is, it is thought, a change in the Germanic Body.

Our Miniſtry have certain advices, that Napolean is aſſembling great forces in the Adriatic, both in ſhips and troops. In appears that he intends to ſend them to Egypt, from whence he can with more ſucceſs annoy our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt. The appearance of an invaſion of Sicily, is only a maſk with which he wiſhes to cover his real project.

From the German Journals it appears, that the Empreſs is diſcontented at Paris; ſhe daily ſhews her reſentment againſt thoſe perſons who took any party in the unfortunate events of the reign of Louis the 16th; many perſons of diſtinction have been eloigned from the Court, and have loſt their places.

LONDON,—September 27.

A letter received this morning from Rotterdam, ſays, "Bonaparte has declared his intention to wipe away two thirds of the national debt of Holland; one third will then only remain on intereſt.

Accounts from Vienna, of the date of the 30th Auguſt, inſerted in the Abeille du Nord of the 14th inſt. announce the pregnancy of Napoleon's conſort, Maria Louiſa, in the following terms:—

"The letters from Paris repeat, that the wiſhes of the Emperor Napoleon and of the French are fulfilled; that heaven has bleſſed their marriage. This event has ſpread ſo much joy, that the inhabitants of the Luxembourg gave a village fete on the occaſion, which went off with the happieſt effect."

LONDON,—September 28.

Freſh orders, we underſtand, were yeſterday ſent to all the ports where troops are embarking for Portugal, to accelerate the departure of reinforcements.

We are reluctantly obliged to ſtate, that ſeveral new failures were announced yeſterday, and that Omnium fell to 6¼ diſcount.

Mathias Rooder, of Lubeck, failed lately for two millions and a half of marks, equal to about 250,000l. ſterling. Moſt of the Bankers in Paris are conſiderable creditors.

Letters received yeſterday from Amſterdam and Rotterdam to the 25th inſt. ſtate that the Dutch will be placed by Bonaparte in the ſituation of the Papal Territories, ſubject to the laws of France, but not identified with the Empire.

LONDON,—October 1,—5.
AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

The Grand Signior has, with the uſual ceremonies, placed himſelf at the head of his troops, and his preſence has excited the greateſt enthuſiaſm. The rich people in the country have ſent more recruits to the army than were required by the Pachas, and many of them take the field in perſon. With this ſpirit, and the natural enthuſiaſm of the country, the Ruſſians will find it difficult to ſubdue them.

The late Mr. Abraham Goldſmid.—The general philanthropy, the ready munificence, the friendly demeanour, the mild and unaſſuming manners of this Gentleman, have been long known and eſteemed, both by the circle of his private friends and by the public at large; for which notice, the magnitude of his money concerns, and the multiplicity of his commercial engagements, attracted as large a portion as ever fell to the lot of any individual unconnected with the adminiſtration of the State.

There are not many men, we believe, who have performed more kind acts in ſocial life, or more liberal ones in what may be eſteemed his public one, than Mr. Abraham Goldſmid; no one indeed of any claſs or deſcription, ever became tolerably well known to him, without improving their fortunes in ſome degree by the connection; ſo that the liſt of thoſe whom gratitude or the ſenſe of kindneſs received in one way or other had bound, or ought to have bound to him, was almoſt endleſs.

The city of London was thrown into the greateſt agitation yeſterday morning by the news received of the melancholy event. He had, it appears ſhot himſelf with a piſtol through the head, in the Wilderneſs, at the back of his own houſe, at Morden, in Surry, about 8 o'clock in the morning. The medical gentleman from the neighbouring villages were ſummoned as ſoon as the fact was aſcertained, but their ſkill was unavailing; he executed his deſign too effectually for human aid to be of any uſe to him.

The cauſe of this raſh act it is not difficult to aſſign:—Mr. Goldſmid was a joint contractor for the late loan of 14 millions with the Houſe of Sir F. Baring, and taking the largeſt probable range that he had dealt amongſt his friends one half of the ſum allotted to him the loſs ſuſtained by the remainder, at the rate of 65l. per thouſand, which was the price of Thurſday, was more than any individual fortune could be expected to ſuſtain. Ever ſince the decline of Omnium from par, Mr. Goldſmid's ſpirits were progreſſively drooping; but when it reached five and ſix per cent diſcount, without the probability of recovering, the unfortunate gentleman appeared evidently reſtleſs in his diſpoſition, and diſordered in his mind; and as we have reaſon to believe, not finding that cheerful aſſiſtance amongſt his monied friends which he had experienced in happier times, he was unable to bear up againſt the preſſure of his misfortune; and hence was driven to terminate a life which till then had never been chequered by misfortune. The moment intelligence of the diſtreſſing event reached the City, which was about the period of the opening of the Stock Exchange, the Funds ſuddenly felt the effects, and Conſols fell in a few minutes from 66 1-2 to 63 3-4, Omnium declined from about 6 1-2 to 10 1-4 diſcount, and then remained ſteady at that price for ſome time.

We underſtand that Mr. Goldſmid had determined, if poſſible, to perform all his contracts at the Stock Exchange, hoping ſtill to have a competency left to retire with into private life from the wreck of his fortune. He had already commmenced his retrenchments by diſcharging all the workmen and out-door labourers employed on his extenſive premiſes at Mordun.

The mutability of human affairs has been ſtrongly evinced during the laſt few weeks. Sir Francis Baring and Mr. A. Goldſmid, who were conſidered as pillars of the city, are both dead within that time. The effects their deaths have had on the Funds of the country will beſt beſpeak the ſupport they gave them while they lived.

We have ſince been informed, that Mr. Goldſmid received ſome friends at his houſe the night preceeding his deceaſe, and even joined at a party at cards, but at intervals his mind ſeemed totally abſorbed in the thought of other ſubjects. Another circumſtance which is ſaid to have accelerated his death is, that he borrowed of the Eaſt India Company 500,000l. for which he gave them ample ſecurity—but notwithſtanding, they wiſhed to have the ſecurity redeemed, had fixed on yeſterday or Monday for that purpoſe; and, it is ſuppoſed, he felt a difficulty in complying with this engagement—The houſe, however, continues to diſcharge all demands upon it; and, it is believed, will have no occaſion to ſuſpend its payments.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

About half paſt 7 o'clock yeſterday morning, Mr. Goldſmid was ſeen to paſs over the bridge which leads to the Wilderneſs or Rookery, in the grounds at Mordun-houſe, ſhortly after, the coachman, as was uſual, inquired what horſes were to go to town, upon which he was referred to Mr. Goldſmid, being told at the time which way his maſter had walked. The coachman went in ſearch of him, and was the firſt that found him weltering in his blood, with the piſtol graſped in his right hand. Life was not quite extinct, but before any aid could be procured Mr. Goldſmid expired.

Mr. Horne Tooke's preſent illneſs is a relapſe of his former ſevere indiſpoſition, but he is ſo extremely feeble, that it is apprehended that it will prove fatal. He had his grave made ſome time ago in his garden, incloſed by a plain building, which for ſome time paſt he viſited daily, whenever he was able to be moved.

The Plot.—The myſtery of the late conſpiracy has been thus explained:—Lord Wellington had intercepted a correſpondence carrying on between the enemy and a party in Portugal inimical to the Engliſh, in conſequence of which about 200 perſons (principally Nobility and perſons in the higher claſſes) had been arreſted in Liſbon, and embarked on ſhip board. It is alſo underſtood that a quantity of concealed arms have been found. Report ſtates that their plan was, to cauſe Liſbon to be ſet on fire in ſeveral places at once, and in the confuſion to maſſacre all the Engliſh and their friends, at the ſame time that Maſſena was to make a general attack on Lord Wellington's army. Beſides thoſe arreſted in Liſbon, there had been a number taken up in the Interior.

another letter, we are told, the plot included the blowing up of all the powder in the English magazines, and taking poſſeſſion of the works in the rear of the Britiſh army, with the view of placing Lord Wellington between two fires, and depriving him of the means of defence. The exploſion of the magazine at Almeida is ſaid to have been a part of this plot.

FRENCH FLEETS.

The Gazette of Saturday contains deſpatches relative to a proud exploit of a ſmall Britiſh ſquadron off the harbour of Toulon. A diviſion of the enemy's fleet, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line and four frigates, availed itſelf of the temporary abſence of the main body of the Britiſh fleet to attempt to put to ſea, and nearly cut off two of our frigates, when Captain Blackwood, of the Warſpite with not more than one half of the enemy's force, completely fruſtrated their object. This gallant affair affords another proud illuſtration of the ſuperiority of our naval tactics, while the fact of the enemy declining an engagement, though out numbering us by two to one, even at their own threſhold, is the higheſt compliment that could be paid to the irreſiſtible courage of our countrymen in arms.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 23.

Three hundred antique ſtatues of marble, porphyry, &c. have arrived at Paris; they are from the Villa Borgheſe, at Rome. They are to be placed in the Napoleon Muſeum.

The French papers ſeem to be by no means friendly to the Ruſſians. They publiſh accounts favorable to the Turks, and ſtate the Ruſſian army is preparing to retire to the left bank of the Danube. We expect every day to hear that Ruſſia has put an end to the war in Turkey, on purpoſe to enable her to ſend her troops to a quarter where greater danger and a more formidable enemy threaten her. We ſhall not be at all ſurpriſed to find Ruſſia, and even Demark, ſolicit our aſſiſtance againſt Bonaparte.

A Gentleman who quitted Koningſburgh, as late as the 14th ult.—has brought the following information: At that city a war between France and Ruſſia was deemed to be certain within a very ſhort period, and it was ſuppoſed that the firſt act of aggreſſion would be committed by the impatience of Bonaparte, who had announced his reſolution to take poſſeſſion of all the ports in the Baltic.

The accounts from the North of Europe are of a very intereſting nature; the intention of Bonaparte to get into his poſſeſſion, by ſome means or other, all the Ports in the Baltic, is ſo notorious, that it has excited great uneaſineſs in the Courts of Peterſburgh and Copenhagen; and will in all probability effect a change in the politics of thoſe courts. That the latter of thoſe courts has refuſed to comply with Bonaparte's demand of occupying Zealand with 30,000 men there is no doubt; but whether it will have the firmneſs, or whether it has the power to reſiſt that demand by force is a queſtion which we have not the means of anſwering.

The harveſt, in its produce, has far exceeded the general expectation formed of it through the diſtricts. No apprehenſions are now entertained of a ſcarcity. The Hop-plantations have generally failed, or yielded but capricious crops.

Mr. Goldſmid's loſſes by the late loan are ſtated to have amounted to nearly 200,000l.; the average dealing of his houſe was eſtimated at 100,000l. per day.

The inveſtment of Cadiz was by no means progreſſive or formidable; the proviſions of the beſiegers became ſtraightened daily; and the works thrown up were more calculated to protect themſelves againſt a ſortie than to undertake offenſive operations.

It is evident that the French now experience great difficulties in proſecuting the war in Spain and Portugal, with their uſual vigour; the reaſons are two-fold we imagine; firſt a want of pecuniary reſources, ſecond the great diſtance over which the reinforcements are to be marched and their ſupplies forwarded; add to which, the harraſſing warfare of the Spaniards, and the provoking deſtruction of proviſions by Lord Wellington, together with his Fabian policy. Theſe circumſtances muſt contribute to render the preſent campaign the moſt coſtly and deſtructive, becauſe the moſt prolonged in which the modern French have been engaged.

The Moniteur of the 27th of Sept. ſpeaks of a good underſtanding between Ruſſia and France as a matter of courſe, and that all reports of a hoſtile nature are manifeſtly abſurd.—The nomination of Bernadotte to the dignity of Prince Royal of Sweden, is aſſerted to have been unexpected by Napoleon as well as Alexander. The king and people, it is ſaid choſe him ſpontaneouſly from their hatred of England. The Moniteur further obſerves, that Finland, which was ceded by Sweden to Ruſſia, will continue under the dominion of Alexander, and that the conqueſts made from the Turks, upon the Danube, is not unexceptionable to France. It is believed in England that Napoleon's project againſt Ruſſia, are not quite ripe for execution; Bernadotte has not arrived in Sweden, and the old King is not diſpoſed of But it is clear to us, to be policy of France to ſuffer Ruſſia to conquer upon the ſide of Turkey, which will oblige Alexander to maintain a large military force in that quarter, and when the Prince of Ponte Corvo aſſumes the power of Sweden, Ruſſia may be aſſailed on the other ſide with a ſtill greater chance of ſucceſs.

Billing's Liverpool Advertiſer, of the firſt of laſt month, contains the following article.—

"It appears to be the general opinion of foreigners who are in this country, that a dreadful exploſion is likely to break out upon the Continent, which will put an end to the Bonapartes, and perhaps not ſtop at an event ſo deſirable to mankind. Lucien Bonaparte ſeems to be of the ſame opinion, and, therefore, like the rats in the adage, he is wiſely running away from a falling houſe."

Seventeen opulent houſes failed in conſequence of Mr. Goldſmid's death.

Mr. John Horne Tooke was ſo ill on the 27th Sept. that he was not expected to ſurvive the night, and had not changed for the better.

NEW-YORK EVENING POST—Nov. 14.

Extract of a Letter from a Britiſh Officer, dated Liſbon, Sept. 15, 1810.

"A plot of a moſt ſanguinary nature has juſt been found out. Above one hundred moſt reſpectable inhabitants have been apprehended, among them the Marquies Abrantes. On the 29th of this month a general maſſacre of the Britiſh was to have taken place. The conſpiracy extends throughout the country—at Tomar, Coimbra, and other towns in the interior, depots of arms have been diſcovered. In conſequence of the number of priſoners confined, I have juſt learnt from good authority, that the Regency expected a reſcue, and which was to have taken place or may take place this night. It was arranged in this manner: This day the Cathedral, it being the anniverſary of the expulſion of the French from Liſbon, turned out a grand proceſſion of prieſts, &c. This evening they are to go round again. About 600 of the rebels were to be clothed in Britiſh uniforms, and which have this day been found; the prieſts were to be fired on, in order to make the populace imagine that it was by the Britiſh ſoldiers: others were to cut off as many as they could find, and other to releaſe the priſoners at a ſmall infulated fort near Belem. In order to be on our guard, officers are ordered up to the caſtle, where our men are quartered from their billets in town. The buſineſs of the reſcue muſt either take place to night or to-morrow, as thoſe priſoners are to be embarked for Brazil on Monday. It is a moſt vile conſpiracy; a Portugueſe lady married to a French General, made the happy diſcovery."

Another letter of ſame date as the above, ſtates the following names among thoſe who are arreſted.

"The Marquis of Abrantes; Mr. Ratſon, a French merchant and member of the board of trade; Vandelli, a principal houſe of trade, and member of the ſame board; Samſrayo, a nobleman; Judge Marcarenha Gambiaſo, employed formerly by a late defaulter who lived in his houſe; Durureq, a Frenchman; Mordant, an Engliſh merchant; Marchioneſs D'Alvito; Jerome Eſtaves, and ſon of the police officer; Dr. Almeida; a Phyſician, in the firſt practice; Brencamp, a merchant much reſpected; Pelligrini, a painter, not long ſince in London; Morrell; Eſtaves; Joſeph Saldana, &c."

Extract of another letter, dated Liſbon, Sept. 16.

"This city, ſince laſt Monday, has put me in mind of the French Revolution. Domiciliary viſits—perſons of the firſt property, characters, &c. to the amount of 100 to 200, have been taken from their beds, during the night, and lodged in various priſons; no acceſs—no communication even with child or wife.—This day, all are ordered to be put on board ſhips now preparing, to be tranſported, they ſay, to Cape de Verds"

THE COURIER, OCTOBER 2.

CONSPIRACY

DISCOVERED AT LISBON.

A Mail from Liſbon arrived laſt night, with intelligence from Lisbon to the 16th of laſt month.—The Lisbon Letters merely mention that no accounts of any intereſt have been received from our army.

But if the Liſbon letters are ſo barren in their communications of military operations, they contain other information of a moſt important nature. A conſpiracy has been diſcovered, the object of which was to overturn the Regency, and to give up the capital to the enemy. The diſcovery was made to Lord Wellington, and the mails and letters were immediately ſtopped and opened. In conſequence of the information contained in them, 200 perſons of diſtinction were arreſted, and it is added, immediately ſent off to Africa. They were taken in the houſes where they were deliberating: 5000 ſtand of arms belonging to the conſpirators had alſo been diſcovered, together with an invitation to Maſſena, and a proclamation to the people, inviting them to declare in favour of the French. The diſcovery of ſo treaſonable a plot had produced, for a time, great alarm at Liſbon, which, however, had ſubſided before the ſailing of the packet.

THE COURIER, OCTOBER 3

We have inſerted ſome further particulars relative to the deteſtable conſpiracy lately diſcovered at Liſbon. It was confined to the higher orders—the hearts of the people being ſound and unanimous againſt the French. The object of the conſpiracy was to maſſacre the Britiſh, and to deliver up the capital to the enemy. That the experience of the French yoke, that ſubjection to French requiſitions, French conſcriptions and French pillages, ſhould have produced ſo little effect, as to leave one man in any rank of life, in any country, deſirous of being expoſed a ſecond time to ſuch evils, excites, in us an equal degree of aſtoniſhment and diſguſt!—May ſignal vengeance be inflicted upon the Conſpirators! Perhaps the moſt ſignal that could be inflicted would be to ſend them where they might enjoy, in the fulleſt meaſure, the bleſſings of Bounaparte's Government.

Maſſena's long inactivity is now attributed to this plot; he wiſhed to wait till it had been carried into execution, and Liſbon had become a prey to all the horrors conſequent upon it. Lord Wellington would then have been between two fires. But he has detected the conſpiracy, and, we truſt, has defeated the General by whom it was promoted

The exploſion of the magazine at Almeida is ſaid to have been a part of this plot.

A French Colonel had been arreſted, from whom was learnt that 200 of the Portugueſe Nobleſſe had entered into an agreement to blow up all the arſenals and do other miſchief—We underſtand their the ſcheme was entirely fruſtrated by their being ſecretly arreſted, and, by order of Lord Wellington, to be baniſhed to the coaſt of Africa. They were to ſail in a veſſel provided for the purpoſe, for Africa, under convoy of a Britiſh frigate.

OCTOBER 5.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

The ſhips taken up by the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company, for the ſervice of the enſuing ſeaſon, are thus timed, viz.

The Cumberland, Dorſetſhire, Eſſex, and Henry Addington for Bombay and China; and Walmer Caſtle, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.—To be afloat the 28th inſtant, to ſail to Graveſend the 11th of November, ſtay there 40 days, and to be in the Downs the 27th of December.

The Nottingham, Taunton Caſtle, and Princeſs Amelia, for Coaſt and China.—To be afloat the 26th November, to ſail to Graveſend the 10th of December, ſtay there 40 days, and to be in the Downs the 25th January.

N. S. Walpole, Metcalfe, Carnatic, and Caſtle Eden, for Coaſt and Bay; Warren Haſtings and Marchioneſs of Exeter, for St. Helena and Bengal.—To be afloat, the 10th of December, ſail to Graveſend the 26th, ſtay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs the 31ſt of January, 1811.

Europe, Lord Melville, Devonſhire, Streatham, and Baring, for Coaſt and Bay; Hope, Ceres, and Warley, for China direct—To be afloat the 9th of January ſail to Graveſend the 24th ſtay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs the 1ſt of March.

N. S. Earl of Abergavenny, Charles Grant, Marquis of Ely, and Perſeverance, for China direct—To be afloat the 24th of January, 1811, ſail to Graveſend the 7th of February, ſtay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs the 25th of March.

Surrey, Lord Caſtlereagh, and Albion, for Bengal; and Walthamſtow and Dover Caſtle, for Ceylon and Bengal—To be afloat the 22d of February, 1811, ſail to Graveſend the 9th of March, ſtay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs the 14th of April.

Marquis Welleſley and Lady Caſtlereagh, for Bengal; and Scaleby Caſtle, for Bombay—To be afloat the 9th of March, 1811, ſail to Graveſend the 24th, ſtay there 30 day, and to be in the Downs the 29th of April.

THE COURIER, MONDAY OCTOBER 8.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE.

The following Addreſs to the Citizens of Rome is ſaid to have been iſſued by Lucien Buonaparté, and privately diſtributed two days after he ſailed; but was immediately ſuppreſſed by an official order:

TO THE ROMAN CITIZENS.

"In the boſom of retirement, occupied with no other cares than thoſe of contributing to the happineſs of my family and my neighbours, and taſting on Rome's claſſic territory all that pure refined bliſs which a mind imbued with a love of the arts can enjoy, I was aſſailed by the ruthleſs hand of depotiſm, rendered ſtill more heavy by its being that of a brother; ſtill more galling, as he owes his life and his honours to my intrepidity.

"This infernal mandate was, that I ſhould repudiate an endeared wife, and deſert thoſe children whom nature identifies with my exiſtence; that I ſhould aſcend a thorne created by the moſt horrible perfidy, and unite my efforts to deſpoil and ſubjugate the yet unconquered part of the globe.

"Citizens, I had no choice between unconditional ſubmiſſion and immediate flight. I did not hefitate. The Tiber, on whoſe banks I had vainly hoped to paſs my allotted term of life, received me in her boſom, and ſhe will waft me I truſt, in ſafety to thoſe ſhores, which, dreadful when ſought in hoſtility, become a ſure place of refuge to the deſtitute and the oppreſſed.

"Citizens, farewell; my gratitude is all I can leave behind. May your chains ſit lightly on you; or rather may you ſoon ceaſe to bear any, by the intervention of that Omnipotent vengeance, which ſooner or later, puniſhes uſurpation, tyranny, any oppreſſion.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE."

SPANISH PAPERS.

Yeſterday we received files of Cadiz Gazettes to the 29th September. They contain ſketches of Debates in the Cortes, or General Congreſs of Spain, which had commenced its Seſſion near Cadiz, with open doors, and in which all the kingdoms, domains, and colonies were repreſented. The principal topic of diſcuſſion was the organization of a new conſtitution, and the adminiſtration of it in conjunction with the Regency, as the executive, in the name of Ferdinand 7th.

Theſe papers are filled with official accounts, of war events in all parts of Spain. General O'Donnel had compelled Macdonald to raiſe the ſiege of Tarragona, with loſs. According to theſe accounts Frenchmen by hundreds, are daily killed or made priſoners.

The diſcovery of the conſpiracy in Liſbon is mentioned in theſe papers.—It extended to Badajoz where Romana had nipped it, and the exploſion at Almeida is attributed to the traitors.

Admiral Cochrane has ſent off a number of Frenchmen, from Goudaloupe, for inſurgent movements againſt the government of that colony.

BOSTON,—Nov. 17th.

IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL.

By a very ſhort arrival from Ireland we have very late and very intereſting news from Portugal.

After a delay of four months and receiving ſtrong reinforcements on the 16th September, the Prince of Eſſling [Maſſena] commenced active operations againſt the allied army, commanded by Lord Wellington. Maſſena's firſt object was to turn the left flank of his enemy:—To this end he made a forced march, from the Coa, taking the right ſide of the Mondego, through Celerico, Trancoao, &c. to Viſeu, which he reached the 19th, and where he waited the junction of the three corps, of which his army is compoſed, and the arrival of his heavy artillery.

During this time Lord Wellington left his poſitions near the ſource of the Mondego, and taking the left bank of that river, retreated to the vicinity of Coimbra, where he croſſed to the right ſide of the river, and took a poſition on the Sierra (ridge) do Bufaco, in front of Coimbra, to impede his enemy, or wait an attack. In the arduous poſition he was aſſailed on the 26th and 27th by ſeveral diviſions of the French army; but who after a ſevere conteſt were repulſed and driven back with loſs in killed, wounded and priſoners. To know if this were intended as a general attack, or merely a ruſe-de-guerre to mark the main movement, we muſt wait Maſſena's account of it. However on the 28th, at night, Maſſena continued his attempt to out manœuvre, and gain the rear of the allied army. Lord Wellington, it appears had anticipated this, and quitted his poſition on the Baſaco ridges, repaired to Coimbra, tarried there a ſhort time, croſſed the Mondego, and at the rate of about 12 miles a day, and without the loſs of ſtores or artillery; retreated to the poſition he had previouſly fortified, and which extends from the Tagus above Santarem to Piniche on the ocean—and on the 5th Oct. had his H. Q. at Alcabeca [about 85 miles N. of Liſbon.] At the ſame time Prince Maſſena occupied Coimbra, croſſed the Mondego, advanced on the road to Liſbon, in purſuit of his foe, and on the 5th October had his H. Q. at Leiria, about 50 miles N. of Lisbon. This, though a brief, is a faithful ſummary of events to the laſt dates. Whether Lord W. will wait an attack in his new poſition, or attempt to embark his troops at Lisbon, or Balem, without hazarding another action remains to be known. Preparations of veſſels were making at Lisbon, for an embarkation.

In addition to the above, Captain Cottle ſtates, that the day before he ſailed, the 24th ult. his merchant informed him, that the allied army had been defeated in Portugal, and were preparing to quit the country.

American Extracts.

The accounts of the Conſpiracy in Liſbon are the exaggerations of Quid Nunes. True it is, ſome of the proud Portugueſe nobility, who as hiſtory informs, "think themſelves Gods and require a fort of adoration," when at the ſame time they are the moſt miſerably imbecile of all heaven's creatures, and a few diſappointed office-hunters, have been caballing in Liſbon ever ſince the appointment of Britiſh Officers to the Regency, and to the ſupreme controul of the land and naval force. But their cabals were known, and the ſtrong arm of the new Executive ſilently removed them out of miſchief's way. They never had for their object the blowing up of any thing, nor ſetting the Tagus on fire.

How very mute and ſubmiſſive have our late noiſy and riotous Jefferſonian democrats become on the ſubject of tribute and foreign licenſes! They, good honeſt conſiſtent Patriots can "ſubmit" to any impoſition when directed by they lenient hand of their ſovereign Lord and Maſter Napoleon the Great.

It is a well known fact, that all the confiſcations of American property in all parts of Europe has been in conſequence of the imperious decrees of the tyrant Napoleon, and the American Captains and Seamen, who are daily arriving pennyleſs from Norway, Denmark, France, Naples, and Spain, cauſe this ſame Napoleon as the ſole author of their loſſes; and the ſhades of thoſe valuable men left in the ſhip Margaret cry loud for vengeance on his accurſed head.

NEW YORK—Nov. 14.

MORE PROOF OF NAPOLEON'S LOVE.

The U. S. brig Hornet has arrived at Annapolis, from France and England. In her came paſſenger, Mr. D. B. Warden, the late Conſul-General, who brings another long and black liſt of American veſſels, eighty in number, which have been captured and detained, and whoſe caſes, on the 1ſt September 1810, were then before the Imperial Prize Court at Paris. Though Cadore's letter to General Armſtrong was dated the 5th Sept. and the General left Paris on the 14th to embark for America; yet on the 24th September the American loving Napoleon iſſued an order directing Letourneax, the Collector of Cuſtoms at Antwerp, to adverriſe for ſale the cargoes of the American ſhips the Bacchus, Jones, Cincinnatus, Sally, Urania, Juno, Suffolk, Anſon, Queen of India, Governor Strong, Two Siſters, Neptune, Dean, Friendſhip, Harmony, Equator, Bellearais, Hunter, Saſſannah, Mary, Vigilance, Whampoo, Perſeverance and Hero, ſequeſtered in Holland, and tranſported to Antwerp! Indeed, Napoleon dearly loves the American!

ISLAND OF HAYTI.

The accounts from this iſland are always contradictory, and very frequently falſe. The French part of it is governed by two former ſlaves, Chriſtophe and Petion, the former a Black, the latter a Mulatto. They are at deadly war with each other by land and ſea.—And though we repoſe but ſmall confidence in any accounts from thence, the preponderance of ſucceſs appears to be in favor of the Black. The cultivation of the ſoil of this "region of marrow and fatneſs," will continue to be neglected until it ſhall again be cultivated under the intelligence and perſeverance of Whites.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANE, Number 7, Forbes Street.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
UNDER THE OFFICE
OF
Messrs. FORBES & Co.
On MONDAY next, the 29th Instant,
AT NOON,

THREE Cheſts of Sumatra CAMPHIRE, which will be put up in ſmall Lots for the convenience of Purchaſers.

Terms, ready money, and to be cleared in three days or reſold at the riſk of the firſt purchaſer.

(Signed) FORBES & CO.
For Capt. T. W. GELLING.

Bombay, 26th April 1811.

FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, the 1ſt of May,
IN THE
Marine Yard,
AT NOON PRECISELY,
(If not previouſly diſpoſed of by private Contract,)
THE FOLLOWING
VESSELS,
VIZ.

1ſt. THE Pattamar CUDA BUX, of the burthen of 123 Candies, with all her Guns, Stores &c. as ſhe now lies in the Harbour.

2d. The Botella JAHA BUX, of the Burthen of 115 Tons, do. do.

3d. The Botella JAHA PANAH, of the Burthen of 356 Candies, do. do.

CONDITIONS.

Two months credit will be allowed, on approved ſecurity, the Veſſels to be at the riſk of the Purchaſers from the moment they are knocked down.

(Signed) WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
JAMES G REMINGTON,
JOHN FORBES,
WILLIAM ERSKINE,
Truſtees for the Eſtate of
Ardaſier Dady.

Bombay, 26th April 1811.

જાહેર લીલાંકુ

ફરીને વેચશે તા. ૨ મેએ આવતા
મંડીનાનીએ ગુરવારને દીને બપોરનાં
શ્રી મરીન હાઉસ બંદર મધે ઉંદાપી
રમેલે નદી વેચાશેતો નીચે લખેલાં
બારકશો જાહેર લીલાંકુ ફરી વેચશે
તેની વીગત

૧ પેકેલુ પ્રતેમારી ૧ નાંમ ખુદાબખ
શ ખોડી ૧૨૩ નીછે તેની તોપ તા બંદી
જો શાંમાંત શાયે જે પરમાંણે શ્રી મુબ
ઇના બંદર મધે લાંગરેલીછે તે પરમાંણે
વેચાશે *

૨ બીજુ બતેલો ૧ નાંમે જાકુંબખ
શ ૧૧૫ ટંનનોછે તેબી કુપર બખેમા
પરમાંણે વેચાશે *

૩ તીજુ બતેલો ૧ નાંમે જાકુંપના
ખોડી ૩૫૬ નોછે તેબી કુપર બખેમા
પરમાંણે વેચાશે *

ઉંનહીશાંત ઇમાને જે ધણીએ બા
રકશો લેશે તેને મુદત માશ ૨ તીએ
શારો જાંમીન બખને આપશે તથા બે
બારકશોનો જોખમ જેવારથી વેચાશે
જે દંનથી જેનારને માંથે રેશે *

શ્રી વીલંમ કરાકડ
શ્રી રેમીગટંન
શ્રી જોંન પ્રારબશ
શ્રી ઇમશકીન
શેઠ અરદેશર દાદીના ઇ
શતેતના તરશટીમોછે

તા. ૨૬ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૧૧

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THURSDAY the 2d May,
AT NOON PRECISELY
ON THE SPOT
(If not previouſly diſpoſed of, by private contract,)

THE three large Godowns in Church Lane, belonging to the Eſtate of the late ARDASIER DADY. The Godowns are capable of holding 1,700 Raw Bales of Cotton, and are in an excellent condition and repair. Further particulars will be made known at the time of ſale.

Signed W. CRAWFORD,
J. G. REMINGTON,
JOHN FORBES,
WM. ERSKINE,
Truſtees for the Eſtate of Ardaſier Dady

Bombay 26th April 1811.

જાહેર લીલાંકુ

ફરીને વેચશે તા ૨ મેએ આવતા
મંડીનાનીએ ગુરવારને દીને બપોરનાં
શ્રી મરીન હાઉસ બંદર મધે ઉંદાપી
રમેલે નદી વેચાશેતો જાકેર લી
લાંકુ ફરીને વેચશે આવતા મંડીના ની
તા ૪ થી મેએને દીને શ્રી મરીનહાઉ
સ બંદર મધે બપોરનાં એ બોટ શુરા
ત કાશતબ કુબડે શ્રી શેબાંણથી આવી
છે શ્રી મુબઇના બંદર મધે એ બોટશુ
રતકાશટબ ટંન ૧૧૯ નીછે તે ચાબખો
ગની શારી અનાએબછે જેને એ બા
રકશ નોવુ કોએ તે આજ દંનથી તે
વેચાએ તાં શુધી જુવે શ્રી બકુશ પ્રા
શીતની ઉંમપનીને અરજ કરીને ઇ હા
ને તે વાંકુંણથી આગાબ શંધરી બખર
ચોકશ માબંમ પરશે *

શ્રી બકુશ પ્રાશીતની કુપની
તા ૨૬ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૧૧

Brig Surat Caſtle.
TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On SATURDAY next the 4th May,
(If not previouſly diſpoſed of by private contract,)
IN THE
MARINE YARD,
AT NOON PRECISELY,

THE good Brig Surat Caſtle, lately arrived at this port from Ceylon.

The Surat Caſtle is of the burthen of 119 Tons, and a remarkably faſt ſailer. The veſſel may be inſpected, at any time previous to the ſale, on application to Meſſrs. BRUCE FAWCETT and Co. by whom further particulars may be made known.

(Signed) BRUCE FAWCETT & Co.

Bombay 26th April 1811.

બરીગ બોટ ૧ નાંમે શુરત પ્રાશટબ
રમેલે નદી વેચાશેતો જાકેર લી
લાંકુ ફરીને વેચશે આવતા મંડીના ની
તા ૪ થી મેએને દીને શ્રી મરીનહાઉ
સ બંદર મધે બપોરનાં એ બોટ શુરા
ત કાશતબ કુબડે શ્રી શેબાંણથી આવી
છે શ્રી મુબઇના બંદર મધે એ બોટશુ
રતકાશટબ ટંન ૧૧૯ નીછે તે ચાબખો
ગની શારી અનાએબછે જેને એ બા
રકશ નોવુ કોએ તે આજ દંનથી તે
વેચાએ તાં શુધી જુવે શ્રી બકુશ પ્રા
શીતની ઉંમપનીને અરજ કરીને ઇ હા
ને તે વાંકુંણથી આગાબ શંધરી બખર
ચોકશ માબંમ પરશે *

શ્રી બકુશ પ્રાશીતની કુપની
તા ૨૬ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૧૧

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1811.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Dated the 25th April 1811.

MR. STEPHEN BABINGTON, to be Second Aſſiſtant to the Secretary to the Military Board, vice Henderſon reſigned.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17, APRIL 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Gentlemen Cadets under charge of Captain Marſhall, having been reported to be in ſufficient forwardneſs in diſcipline, to join and do duty in the Infantry, as officers, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct, that they be permanently poſted to regiments, as far as vacancies in the ſeveral corps will admit.

There being vacant Commiſſions for fifteen Enſigns, The Governor in Council, accordingly, directs that the following fifteen Senior Cadets be appointed Enſigns.

Mr. J. Hutchins Bellaſis, Edward F. Hamilton, John Sutherland, David Capon,	Date of Rank,—26th May 1810.
John Williamſon, Alexander Rind, John Clarke, Edward Maſon, William V. Glaſcott, John Cockburn, Alexander Lighton,	Date of Rank,—2d July 1810.
John Worthy, George Taylor, John Farquharſon, Nicholas Forſter,	Date of Rank,—14th July 1810.

The Governor in Council further directs, that to complete the Infantry, and Marine Battalion, the Enſigns now appointed, be permanently poſted to Regiments as follows:—

First Regiment Native Infantry.
4th Enſign, David Capon.
10th ,, John Cockburn.

Second Regiment Native Infantry.
6th Enſign, Alexander Rind.
13th ,, George Taylor.

Third Regiment Native Infantry.
15th Enſign, Nicholas Forſter.

Fourth Regiment Native Infantry.
3d Enſign, John Sutherland.
9th ,, William V. Glaſcott.

Fifth Regiment Native Infantry.
1ſt Enſign, John H. Bellaſis.
7th ,, John Clarke.
14th ,, John Farquharſon.

Sixth Regiment Native Infantry.
11th Enſign, Alexander Lighton.

Ninth Regiment Native Infantry.
5th Enſign, John Williamſon,
12th ,, John Worthy.

Marine Battalion.
2d Enſign, Edward F. Hamilton.
8th ,, Edward Maſon.

The following Supernumerary Cadets are permitted to do duty, and receive pay as Enſigns in ſuch Corps at the Preſidency, as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleaſed to direct until vacancies occur in the line,

Mr. Robert White.
William Lenn.
Benjamin Wilſon.
Adam Dunn, and
Alexander Adamſon.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D APRIL 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having reſolved that the names of the Officers of this Eſtabliſhment, ſuppoſed to have been loſt with the miſſing Ships of the homeward bound fleet of 1809, ſhould be ſtruck off the Liſt of the Army is pleaſed to direct the following promotions to take place.

First Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Benjamin Gerrans to be vice Robertſon ſtruck off,—Date of Rank to be ſettled hereafter.

Enſign L. G. Bolton to be Lieutenant, vice Ballantine promoted,—10th Auguſt 1810.

Ninth Regiment.

Lieutenant Robert Hurle to be Lieutenant vice Eckford ſtruck off,—to be ſettled hereafter.

Enſign Henry J. R. Carnac to be Lieutenant vice Willis promoted,—23d July 1810.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to eſtabliſh the following rates of Pay and allowances to be drawn by the Regimental Quarter Maſters of His Majeſty's Regiments of Dragoons when ſerving under this Preſidency.

Kings Pay Rupees 3, 0, 80 per day or for a Month of 30 Days Rupees.	96
Gratuity,	12
Half Batta,	45
Horſe Money,	84
Houſe Rent,	24
Additional Allowance,	15
For Writer Lights and Stationary being equal to what is allowed a Quarter Maſter of a Regiment of European Infantry on this Eſtabliſhment,	35
Total	311

There being reaſon to believe that proper attention has not always continued to be ſhewn to the wholeſome precautions directed to be obſerved by the 5th and 6th Articles of the Standing Orders and Regulations for the Supply of Proviſions in the Military Department (Vide Moor's code Section XLIII.) particularly in as far as reſpects the requiſite attention to the rule, that all Indents for ſuch articles, be duly accompanied by the Receipts of the Party or Parties, to whom the amount of ſuch Indents ſhall, either wholly or in part be delivered; the Governor in Council thinks fit to announce that, in future, no Indent will be conſidered of any validity, that ſhall be found either without this eſſential Authentication, or deficient in any of the other requiſites preſcribed in the Articles of the Code thus referred to,

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to confirm the Nomination by Lieutenant Colonel Eaſt of Lieutenant Irving as Line Adjutant to the detachment under the Command of the Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain Lieutenant Hardy of the Battalion of Artillery is appointed deputy Commiſſary of Proviſions and Cattle with the ſame Detachment.

The appointment of Corporal Albert Jaulker to be conductor of Proviſions and Cattle is confirmed.

Theſe appointments to have effect from the 6th of laſt Month, the date of Lieut. Colonel Eaſt's departure from Bombay.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Governor.

We have been favoured with the following particulars relating to the mutiny on board the Arab ſhip the Khuleel mentioned in our laſt. From the account we have ſeen, the whole appears to have originated with the Arab who was put on board as Supercargo a man of an unprincipled and atrocious character.

His conduct during the whole of the whole voyage had given riſe to ſtrong ſuſpicions againſt him in the mind of the Captain, particularly after he had one day, (the 15th or 16th March) had occaſion to reprimand him for ſome improper and impertinent conduct towards the 2d Officer a Mr. Millar. From this time the Arab was obſerved to be employed in cleaning, at one time, a Sword and other times a Piſtol, a Matchlock and a Creaſe; articles which Captain Howe had expreſſly prohibited being carried on board. Captain Howe and Mr. Millar conceiving from this circumſtance that other arms of this deſcription were concealed on board, were from moment conſtantly on their guard.

Their ſuſpicions of this man's evil intention were encreaſed by two or three trifling occurrences of the following kind. Captain Howe had a favorite Spaniel on board; which this Arab was ſeen to have enticed into his Cabin and which was heard of no more. On croſſing the Gulph of Manar all the ſhips except the Khuleel had in conſequence of the blowing weather parted company with Commodore; on this occaſion this man was very urgent with the Capt. to part company alſo, alledging that they would arrive the ſooner at Madras. A night or two after, Capt. Howe obſerved a trap to be laid for his falling over board; he took no notice of this the firſt night, but on obſerving the ſame thing a ſecond and a third night, he called the Nocquedah to notice it, and it was evident from the man's manner that notwithſtanding his profeſſions to the contrary, he knew more of the matter than he choſe to diſcloſe.

Theſe circumſtances determined Captain Howe to order all the arms to be delivered up to the gunner; this was objected to, but ſearch was made and ſeveral arms were taken, which gave ſome ſecurity, as they would enable Capt. Howe the Officers the Gunner and Sea Cunnies to defend themſelves. The following is an extract from the log book.

Saturday March 30th. Found the Naquida very repugnant and from the appearance of the acts committed were obliged to be very circumſpect—ordered the Naquida to give up his arms, he refuſed to do ſo, took them and found others ſecreted below.

Sunday March 31ſt 1811.

Knowing that there were other concealed arms in the ſhip, Captain Howe requeſted them to be delivered up; the requeſt was no ſooner made than Captain Howe was knocked down ſenſeleſs on the Quarter-deck by one of the Naquida's Arab ſlaves, who had been concealed for that purpoſe, Captain H. was immediately aſſiſted by the 2d Officer and Gunner who were upon deck at the time, and Mr. Millar having received the alarm, on coming out of his Cabin met the Naquida at the head of his gang, and as ſoon as he perceived what was going on he immediately knocked every one down near him, called the Gunner and Seacunnies to our aſſiſtance, and by great exertion got the better of them; the Naquida finding himſelf overcome, ran away and hid himſelf in the Main Chains: ſeized the Slave of the ſaid Naquida and gave him 3 dozen laſhes. Searched for the Naquida and found him in the Fore Chains; bore down towards the Commodore being the ſhip Sulimany Captain Purefy, manned and armed the Cutter and ſent the Naquida on board the Commodore. It appears that the Naquida was at the head of this conſpiracy, for no ſooner was he ſecured than the people became quite calm. A. M. ſearched the Arabs' Cheſts, &c. &c. and found a number of Swords, Creaſes, Matchlocks, Piſtols, &c. and two Creaſes in the Naquida's Cott, his Piſtol, formerly ſeen, we ſuppoſe he hove over board when he found his ſcheme defeated.—(Signed) E. H. Commander, H. Millar, 1ſt Officer, Joſiuco, 2d Officer and John Jarvis, Gunner.

"Our late letters from Surat mention, that when Captain Carnac was at that city, on his return to his Reſidency at Baroda, a moſt handſome compliment was paid to him, by Colonel Lloyd commanding His Majeſty's 17th Light Dragoons.

The Colonel invited Captain Carnac to ſee that noble Regiment on parade, when it went through all the evolutions of a Field Day, in the fineſt poſſible ſtyle, at the concluſion marching paſt the Reſident ſaluting him."

MR. ROGER O'CONNOR'S NARRATIVE.

"From a deſire to make the People of England acquainted with Ireland, of which they know worſe than nothing, receiving as they do all their accounts through the medium of a deſcription of perſons, in the conſtant habit of calumniating that people; and from a wiſh

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to give the people of England the means of forming a judgment between the Government of Ireland (during the residence there of Lords Camden and Cornwallis) and me, it cannot, especially at this moment, be thought obtrusive in me to lay before a just, but prejudiced public, a faithful Narrative of those facts, which took place in my particular, commencing on the 27th of December, 1796, and ending on the 8th of May, 1803, a space of nearly seven years, during the whole of which time, a continued fire of persecution was kept up at me. Connor Ville, the former place of my residence, is situated about fourteen miles from Bantry Bay, where a French fleet made its appearance on the 23d of December, 1796. To oppose a landing of the troops on board this fleet about 5000 of the Irish Militia had advanced and occupied the villages about me.—For the manner in which my tenants, my friends, and myself, treated these men, I refer to the panegyrics in the Houses of Parliament in England and Ireland at the time. We cheered them in their distress, we administered to their wants, of which they had no ordinary share.—On the 27th of December, about nine o'clock at night, such a hideous night as my remembrance cannot parallel, I was informed that my p rter's lodges were full of soldiers, in quest of quarters,.—I went to them. They were in a sad plight. I found them to be two comp nies of the Wexford Militia, with seven or eight officers. Day or night, rough or smooth, my countrymen were welcome to me. I had then a large house, well stored. I was in the midst of plenty; full of happiness. I brought all the men to my house. My mind has no register of the time they remained with me, nor what I did for them. My tenants were very good to those with them. My friends (that was, the whole country far and wide) opened their doors to this native army; let them want for nothing; and even when the terror of invasion had subsided, my tenants and myself presented the poor fellows with the billet-money, to which we were entitled, to buy them shoes and stockings.—I did my utmost to make the situation of the officers as comfortable as possible; and this I will say, that I received from all more thanks than were due, and experienced their gratitude far exceeding the obligation. I learned afterwards, that these officers (strangers heretofore to me) had been directed by some agitators to my house, in the expectation of my not admitting them, which was the opinion also of all the officers in that army. I dare say, such of them as live at this day, will acknowledge that they received a more hearty welcome at Connor-Ville than at the house of the most "*loyal*" man in Ireland; that is, the man that has the largest pension or most lucrative sinecure or post in the kingdom. Whilst this army was in their cantonments in my neighbourhood, when the men lost their muskets, bayonets, and ammunition, which frequently happened, they came to me; I had the things restored to them. The soldiers became attached to me. Long, indeed always, before these events, I had been an object of great jealousy and hatred; I had ever been in the habit of committing a crying sin in Ireland. I had borne myself so to all the people, that they were greatly attached to me. I had appointed arbitrators in every parish, through an immense district, who decided all controversies; the occupation of the petty-fogging lawyer was nearly gone; I curbed the vice of drunkenness; I prevented riots; I did all the good I could. It will not, therefore, surprise any person in the least conversant with the character or complexion of the ruling factions in Ireland, that I was an abomination to them; and when to these vices, in their eyes, the thanks of the poor soldiers were superadded, my crimes were not to be endured, and I became an object of suspicion and distrust.—In this state of things (the French force having long left the coast) a young man from my neighbourhood had gone in the beginning of March to see some friends, of his at Bantry, where he was arrested for administering the Oath of Union. On being questioned, he acknowledged that he had received it from my Steward, a lad not more than 18 years of age, who was also arrested, and both were conveyed to the prison of Cork, where every means were used to extort confessions from them to implicate me. They declared, however, that I was the last person to whom they would disclose any thing of the kind. Their honesty and persistance in truth were called treason to their country and attachment to me; and a Council was called together in Dublin, at which it was determined, that I was very dangerous, and a warrant was issued to arrest me on suspicion, the Act of Habeas Corpus being, at the time, suspended. The secret, however, was not well kept. I discovered the plot, I lay down in my own house the night on which I knew that an attempt was to be made to seize on me by a large detachment of horse (attended by Lords, Esquires, and Generals, and their Staff): and before they had marched half a mile from their quarters, I was (at a distant of 12 miles) apprized of their having set out. They made their search for me and a considerable depot of arms, which they were informed were secreted in the lofts and cellars of my house: neither were there, and they marched back. The next day I wrote to the Judge, who was then holding the Assize at Cork, saying, that "if he would give me assurance of a Trial then for any thing that could be alleged against me, I would go to him, otherwise I would not surrender." As he was not authorised to give me the assurance I demanded, and as I perferred the liberty of the common air and the use of mo own limbs, to unlimited imprisonment, I stood out till the latter end of April, when finding my health some what hurt from the manner of my living, particularly from damp, I left home and came to England on the 27th of April, where I remained till the middle of June, when I received advice from home, that several of my tenants, and others of the poor people, to the amount of fifty-one, had been flung into prison, and that two unhappy men had been induced to swear against them. The same packet also contained a Proclamation that had been issued by Lord Camden on the 17th of May before, inviting every person to come in and surrender, and give security for the peace, on an assurance of being no further questioned. Very happy at the opportunity this Proclamation afforded me, to develope the conspiracy against the people in prison, and to aid them in their defence, I returned to Ireland, surrendered myself at Mallow to Lord Kinsale and Sir James Cotton, on the faith of the Proclamation; performed the terms required of me, which was to give bail to be of the peace for seven years, of all which I apprized Lord Camden and his Secretary, and Mr. Pelham; now Lord Chichester, the 18th of June. From Mallow I went home on the 5th of July; and, on the 14th, was arrested by Brigadier General Sir Eyre Coote, at his camp, whither he had invited me. Before he detained me, he looked for greater certainty into his orderly book, and there found, as he said, an order dated the 1st of July to arrest me. On his having done so, he was at a loss what to do with me, and attended me to Bandon, where I was to remain till he heard from Dublin. On the 3d day of my stay in Bandon, I received a letter from Mr. Pelham, dated in Dublin the same day I was arrested at the camp near Bandon, 180 miles from town, saying, that Lord Camden wished much to see me in Dublin, and that, if I would comply, I might depend upon my person being perfectly safe from arrest; and that I should be permitted to return home immediately. This letter I communicated to Mr. Coote, who said, that as Government did not know of my arrest at the time Mr. Pelham wrote, he could not let me go till he received an answer from Dublin to his letter, apprising the Government of my being in custody.—In a few days he received his orders, which were to send a military officer to attend me; and Captain Roche and I set out for Dublin.—The Captain had a sword, and he had on a sash and gorget. There is a high hill between Bandon and Cork; we alighted from our carriage; it is a place of rendezvous; some 20 or 30 carriers were assembled here; they had not seen me since my return from England. Captain Roche first saw his danger; his sword could not defend him; his sash and gorget could not protect him. I perceived the workings of his mind; a look of kindness from me to him would save his life; I superadded a word of esteem. Captain Roche was not molested. We arrived in Cork that evening, where we halted for the night. A man of the city got access to me. Cork is the place of my nativity; I have friends there; would that every man could say the same where he is best known! I discovered that is was intended to offer violence to Captain Roche; I prevented it. I took him in safety to Dublin. On our way we called at the camp at Ardfinnan, where the Wexford Militia lay. All the officers requested of Captain Roche to tell Lord Camden the services I rendered them, and the thanks they owed me. We arrived in Dublin, and saw Lord Chichester, who liberated me from arrest, and wrote to Mr. Coote that I was not to be molested again. I returned home, and in the beginning of September, I went to the Assizes of Cork for the purpose of defending my tenants against the conspiracy before-mentioned. I sent them all to their homes, and prosecuted the witnesses, who were both transported for perjury to Botany Bay. I now hoped to enjoy with my family that peace which innocence has always a right to expect. I was cruelly deceived. An unsigned, unsworn-to paper, was sent up to the Grand Jury, on the 17th day of the Assizes, when two of the Judges had left the County, and a bill of indictment was found against me, for High Treason. On this paper I was arrested and flung into prison, where in a dungeon nine feet square, filthy beyond description, I lay rotting for seven months, never having felt the influence of the sun, nor breathed on by the air, during the whole time; at the end of which, I was conveyed from this dungeon to the Court to go through "a trial" upon charges of every species of Treason and Rebellion. Two witnesses were brought up, under a strong military guard. They were sworn. What did they depose? That they knew nothing of me; that one of these papers was written without the knowledge of the witnesses; that, when it was read to him, he declared it to be false, and refused to swear to it; that he was offered 300l. a year to swear to it, and threatened to be instantly shot if he persisted in his refusal; and he did persist. The other witness swore, that what was called his information, was all written down without consulting him; that, when he refused to sign it, he was threatened to be hanged; and that, at length, he was prevailed on to put his name to it, on his receiving an assurance, that it never was to appear, and that it was only a matter of form. I was acquitted instantly. All the people, all the military, expressed their joy; the Judge trembled; he was seen stretching out his imploring arms from the bench to me in the dock, amongst robbers and murderers; he was heard to cry to me for mercy to protect him; and I did protect him; not a hair of his head was touched. On my being released, I did not return even to my house; I did not even take one day's repose. No, my beloved brother was a prisoner at Maidstone; he is one year younger than I am; we were reared and educated together; never one day or night apart for eighteen years. The thought of him banished every other idea from my mind; I set off to him that very night; arrived in London in four days, as quickly as I could travel. I wrote to the Duke of Portland for permission to be admitted to my brother; I received his answer, at five o'clock next morning; by four King's Messengers with a warrant to arrest me and from my bed was I taken to the house of Mr. Sylvester, and that evening was I taken off for Ireland. We landed about ten miles from Dublin, at night; I saved Mr. Sylvester and the Bow-street Constable, my companion, from a watery grave, and conducted them safe to Dublin, where we arrived at three o'clock in the morning. I now, for the first time since I left London, lay down, and had not been in my bed more than three hours, when Mr. Sylvester awaked me, to tell me that another King's Messenger had, that moment, arrived from the Duke of Portland to take me back instantly to London. This was about seven o'clock in the morning; about twelve, Mr. Sylvester informed me, that Mr. Cooke desired to see me at the Castle. Mark the instability of fortune. Behold O'Connor brought by a constable to have the liberty of being admitted to the presence of Mr. Edward Cooke! I did see him; the interview was not of long duration; the conversation was not of many words, but it is important. I asked him the meaning of these proceedings; what post-haste treason I had committed in the four days that I travelled from Cork to London, above 400 miles. Here his answer: "We do not pretend to have any charge against you; but we know your power, and suspect your inclination; had my advice been taken, you should not have been brought to trial in Cork. My opinion was, that you should have been kept in confinement under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and it now appears I was right." Well, that afternoon, about two o'clock, I was obliged to set off back again towards London, where we arrived on the fourth morning, having been forced to perform journies of nearly 1200 miles, and cross the Irish sea three times, in 13 days and nights, during the whole of which time I never was permitted to take off my clothes, nor to lay down, for more than seven hours! I was kept in custody at the house of Mr. Sylvester till my brother's acquittal at Maidstone, when we were both taken to Dublin, where we were lodged in the same prison room, on the 2d of June, 1798. In July a special commission was opened in Dublin, for the trial of all those against whom any charges had been exhibited; amongst whom neither my brother nor I were. Three had been executed. Mr. Byrne, a relation of the Marchioness of Buckingham was condemned, and was to be executed on the 24th of July. On Sunday, the 22d, some negociation was set on foot, in a way never yet ascertained, between the Government and some of the state prisoners in Dublin, of which it appears that neither my brother nor I had any intimation till Tuesday, when Mr. Dobbs and the Sheriff of Dublin entered our apartment, and shewed us a paper, purporting to be an acquiescence on the part of seventy-three of the prisoners, to give information of any arms, ammunition, and plans of warfare; and to emigrate, on condition of a general amnesty, and of pardon for Mr. Byrne, who was to die that day, and for Mr. Oliver Bond, who was, at that moment, on his trial, if he should be condemned.—My brother and I declined entering into any agreement. Mr. Byrne was ordered for instant execution, which instantly took place; Mr. Bond was to die on the Friday. We heard no more of the paper, till Thursday evening late: when the same Mr. Dobbs, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Nelson, one of the prisoners from another of the prisons, came to that where my brother and I lay. All the prisoners were called together; Mr. Dobbs produced a letter he had just received from Mr. Cooke, stating, "that if my brother and I would enter into a treaty with the Government, by which we should engage to give every information in our power of all matters relating to the Rebellion, and particularly our relations with foreign states, there should be a general amnesty, Mr. Bond should be pardoned, and we should be permitted to emigrate to any country not at war with England; but that if we persisted in our refusal, military commissions should be issued in the north for the trial of the prisoners there, the courts should proceed in Dublin, and the yeomanry should remain on active duty!" We both refused. We said, if there are any charges against us, proceed upon them. Why proceed against others, because we will not enter into any negociation? We went to our own room, whither Mr. Dobbs presently came. He represented to us the dreadful scenes of slaughter and devastation that would follow close upon our declaration. It appears, that my brother was influenced by these considerations, and to save an unarmed people, he consented to sacrifice himself; but I heard these proposals and threats with a very different ear.—My answer was, that I set at defiance all their machinations; that I was ready to meet any charge that could be brought against me; but that I never would enter into any agreement with the Castle of Dublin during my life. Nothing now was left unattempted to indece me by fair promises, or to intimidate me by the most alarming threats, to sign this agreement. All were unavailing. At length Mr. Marsden came, as if secretly and as a friend, to let me know what, by chance, he had heard at the Castle. That it was determined to seize my estate, if I did not comply.—My answer was, that I was prepared against every thing; that I was absolute never to comply. In consequence of which, orders were dispatched to the officer commanding at Bandon, to send detachments of horse and foot to take possession of my house, which they did, to the amount of between 2 and 300 men; they expelled four of my infant children, and my servants; the officers broke open my cellars; drank all my wine; they ordered the men to kill my sheep and oxen, on which the whole party subsisted; they converted my iron gates into shoes for their horses; they made firing of windows, doors, and frames of the house and offices; burned all my farming utensils; destroyed my gardens, and the wall trees, the hot-house, green-house, and all the plants; turned all their horses out into young plantations, which were all ruined; stole every thing moveable; and committed every species of devastation for eight or nine weeks

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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